MAYOR'S OFFICE, MAY 15, 1866.

dealed Proposale will be received by the under-eigned saill 15 o'clock, m., on 8 ATVEDAT, the Solt Instant, for the building of a large state of the Solt Instant, for the building of a local state of the Solt Instant, for the surface of the Solt and New Agreey areants, to consent with the sewer in New Jersey sewards.

The descar will have two Man-holes, to be placed wherever the Commissioner may direct.

Indicars will state the price per lineal food for the Newce, and per place for the Man-hole, which shall be clude all experations, but, the successful indicar to bere-sponsible for all damages done to gue or water place, or example the selections, and any sections caused in the transparent of the selection of the Commis-ter of the Section of the Commission of the Commis-ter of the Section of the Commission of the Commis-tal commission of the Section of the Commis-tal commission of the Commission of the Commis-sion of the Fifth Ward.

Mass but practical mechanics need bid.

outanies need bid.

JAMES J. CAMPBELL.

James Fourth Ward.

Commissioner Fourth Ward.
E. E. BARNES,
Commissioner Fifth Ward.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, WASSINGTON, May 10, 1866.

WASSINGTON, May 10, 1866.

Proposals will be received at this office suil it of close, m, TUR-DAX, the 39th instant, for grading said graveling flight street sait, from Pusney's agreemen for direct court. The gravel to be 0 insthes it the easire, taparing off to 4 inches at the guites line, is the wall. folice with a heart yolder after graveling, and to be well-folice with a heart yolder after graveling, and to be relieved of all houtdare of an impropersian, and to the discretion of the Consultationers of the Piths and orton, May 19, 1866. the discretion of the Commissioners of the Pith and likith wards. Midden will state the price per cable yard for entiting and filling, that which measures much to be paid for

and filling, that which measures most to be paid for but opes. The surplus dies to be deposited wherever the Commissioners may direct.

Ro part of the appropriation will be paid until the work is approved by the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner and Assistant

Commissioners.

Bidden will state the price per cable yard for grading and per square yard for graveling.

WM. A. FLETCHER,

Commissioner Sixth Ward.

R. R. RANES,

Commissioner Sixth Ward.

JAS. T. MITCHELL,

THOMAS LOXON,

Assistant Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH AND

my21-sold

CORRED BEEF.

OPPICE DEFOR COMMERGE TO OF STREETERING, J.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1866.

Isled proposals, of the form faraclased by the uniform the second of the secon

Separate proposate will be received in the hids. Bidders must be present at the opening of the hids. Bidders must be made at this office, it such funds as the Government may have for the burst ment. All the meat will be subject to a cigid inspection, and if not salisfactory, purchases in the open market will be made, at the expense of the contractor.

All questions respecting quality and condition will be estimate, at the officer of the nubsistence Department receiving the meat. ettied by the officer of the nubissionce Department re-siving the meat.

The contract will be made for three mouths from the thiday of June, 1866, or such period as the Commissary Language and determined.

June, territoria, and the second of the undersigned, who reserves the sect to the undersigned, who reserves the sect any and all bids.

Maj. and C. S. U. S. A. COVERNMENT SALE OF MOLASSES. Orrice Depor Commentary or Summersus, Wassersone, B. C., May 12, 1502.

I proposale, in Applicate, of the fugge furnished understigated, will be received at this effect until set, m., on THUESDAY, May 21, 1500, for the sale

14,000 GALLONG OF MOLASSES:
betreis a versiging about 42 gallous each, and 470
arrais a versiging about 42 gallous each, and 470
arrais a versiging about 52 gallous each, and 470
arrais a versiging about 52 gallous each,
and the process of the process of the three (3)
and process of the perchange will be regarded by a
te inspector before their delivery. If can be seen
Calestonius Sizore-bouse, as signs, have well
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nizaceiphia, Pa.
veel Brig Gen. T. Wilson, V. S. and Brevet Lt.
Capt and C. S., U.S. A., Baltimore, Md.
st bits offer. at this office, y-much in flower-ment funds, about fifty per cent. of h will be required on the acceptance of the bid, and cominder before the delivery commences, bid received from partice who have failed to com-

sated to be present at the opening of nair blde.
All purchases will be ladded at the Government wharf
a Washington, D. C., free of expense.
The small reservation by the Government in regard to
dix will be observed.

Maj. and C. B., C. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MIL-

GCARTERNAMER GREEKAL'S OFFICE, WASSINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1008.
WASSINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1008. The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable in-ventuous is invited to this sale; and the office of the Bealed Proposals will be resident at the office of the Guariermanter General, (Sitiation of liver and Ealthwal Tymaporeation,) Westington, for the profitable of the inventuous of the control of the control of the last right, title, and interest of the United States and to the United States Williamy Railroad from Branes San-tings to White's Rasels, Tymas. to the Ullian mane of the Samuel, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and eiding to buildings, water stations, turningles, bridges, he, the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the roat, begatter with the rolling dock, early, machinery, and sugarine white the course states and properly and which does not believe to the United States.

The sale will not include the title to the jand, which does not believe to the United States.

This read is about ton White I Rasslee, on the Rio Grande. From this pull the White I Rasslee, on the Rio Grande. From this pull the States of the Rio Grande. From this pull the Majanuffar.

The coults is the shortest and best for the immonse trade between the Guiff of Mexica and the interior of Southern Texas and Korthern Worken, and the omnualestion by rail signe can readily be extended to Brownwith.

Brownsville.
The road already completed saves thirty miles of diffi-cult and forthous nevigation. Boots on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as 25 per barrel, and for passwagers 45 such.
The road is five feet guage, good lies, T rail, and full all proposals.
Proposals abould be endureed "Proposals for purchase
Proposals abould be endureed "Proposals for purchase
of Brazes Santiago and Mio Grande Editrond," and addreased to the Bivision of Eurer and Wall Transportation, Gaurianmanic Geograf" of Sinc. Washington, D. C.
By order of the Goaterminater Gaurians of the ConBy order of the Goaterminater Gaurians of the Since Edited

By order of the Quartermaster Georgi:
ALEXANORN RLIES,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge Fourth Diricton, Q. M. G. O.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT WILLIAM P. DOWSING, No. 198, Equity Docket 7.

Many J. Haowz, et al. at least three day. will, instice, &c. (tigand)
A true mpy;
A true mpy;
B. J. Maion, Clark. my16-basesw

National Republican.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1866.

mts of the Government are Published in this Paper by Anthority of THE PRESIDENT.

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Gridshorough, and Andersonville, during the Yoses of and 105. By A. O. Abbott, list Lieutenant in New York Dragonius. Historiansk. Histor, 104. By A. O. Abbott, list Lieutenant in New York Dragonius. Historiansk. Histor, 104. By Anders of "John Halifox, Dentiessan," (Ghristina" Milesiak, "A. Life for a Life. "Olive," "The Oglivian, "The Grant of The Control of William of the Family," &c. Union. Cloth, 81. 50. GOVERNOUS POOPE OF THE WAR ARD THE UNION. Was of the Rebellion: or, Seylia and Charyttin. Gen. Control of the Late Of the War is the Union Halifox. By H. & Yoshe. 12mm, Cloth, 82.51.

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Washington, D. C., April 27, 1868.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

VOLUME 33, NUMBER 191. NEW YORK, APRIL, 1808.

NEW TORK, APRIL, 1805.

The present session of Congress cannot fail to be in samp sespects the mostle momentum in the history of our Government. In accordance with requeste repeat-dip suggest from many quariers, the Editors of the Magazine will extend the "Moorney Recome or Creamer Events," so as to present a full second of the presentation of the strength which they shall be advented and opposite tracks of the strength which the part of the history of the great crites through which the nation is passing. It will be the aim of the writer of the flower of the present a fair statement of facts and of the expressed opisions of representative men; not loss of the flower of the flower of the strength of the Magazine, which will continue to be devoted to Literature, Social Improvement and Art. Ample arrangement have been made, with sid and new contributors, for fundabling matter in overgrouper time.

Each number of dispur Magnatine contains fro one hundred per cout. more matter than any perions magnatine issued at the same price, and abis the quantity contained in the popular agazines, such as the "Cornbill," "Tumpis of "London toolety", and seventy-fee per ore than the half-cown Helich Magnatines, a lack wood, "Yraser," and the "Public U

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meaching with Namber John Adams, Jackson, Pice county, Ohio.

is changing the direction, the old as well as the sense didress should be given . Thus.—'Change address of Magazine or Weekly) from John Adams, Jackson, Pice county, Ohio, to Mary Adams, Prackins, Allegheny county, Point.

The Magnatic sharples on expires. It is not necessary to the terms of or of descriptions are not sense of the Number of the Raystine commence with the Numbers for June and Percenter of each year. But-sergidions may commence with any number. When no line is specified, it will be understood that the enterther whether these to begin with the first number of the Raystine counters with the current Volume, and back numbers will be sent accordingly.

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HUDSON TAYLOR. NEW POEM BY WHITTIER!

TICKNOR & FIRL DS PUBLISHED PRINTARY 17, SKOW-BOUND; By John G. Whittien,

one beautifully printed volume, with a flur Portrail e Audior, and an Hillustratt, of the Birthpiace, the of the Parts. Price, 48-25. While the printed thing that has ever appeared from our favori_ Registed poet will have a closer house-laterest than distribute production. It talls the ettory of the own (the smild the handships and planeaues of the price of the price, or full of selections or to the dwellers on our rocky and. Thousands allow will thank same the poet who can make allow will thank same the poet who can make them feel. "The winter joys their boyhood knew."
With Whittier's own beautiful lines at the close of the
poets, all those who perms snow Bound cannot fall to

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When care and early friendin-the few with the control of th

HOOKS HECKSTLY PUBLISHED. COUPEN BOSDS. By J. T. Trowbridge. Reprinted com the Atlantic Monchin. Paper, 30 conds. THE PARKINERS SHOOK. By L. Maria Child. 1 ol. 10mo. \$1.35. LITTLE FOXIE. By Harriet Beecher Slowe. 1 vol. no. \$1.75. SUMMER IN SEVE. By Alexander Smith. I vol A SUMMER IF SKYE By Alexander Smith. 1 vol. 10mo. 51.75.

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THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB. The following is the list of officers and platform of principles of the UNION NATIONAL CLUS of Washington, D. C:

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HOD. ALEX. W. HANDALLI, of Wiscon Vice Pensithers.

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Hon. GREEN CLAY SMITH, of Kentucky. Hon. THOMAS N. STILWELL, of Indians. Hon. W. A. BURLEIGH, of Dacetah. Honest conviction is my courage; the Constitution is my guide; and in the people is my fulth. As any Journey.

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB. 1. Resolved, That we are now, as heretofoundently attached to the Union of the States und stion of the United States; that we den

he right of any State to seeeds, and hold that all titempts at secession are null and void; that all the states are now States of this Union, as before the chediton, and we deny the power of the General Jovernment, under the Constitution, to exclude thate from the Union or to govern it as a Territory 2. Resolved, That our confidence in the ability stegrity, patriotism, and statesmanship of Prest integrity, patriotism, and materials and we cordially

dent Jousson is undiminished, and we cordially approve the general policy of his administration.

3. Resolved. That we endorse the resolution of Congress of July, 1861, declaring the object of the war on our part to be the defence and maintenance of the superancy of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union, with the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired.

and rights of the several States unimpaired.

4. Resolved, That, in the language of the Chicago platform of 1850, and as quoted by the late President Lawootze in his first inangural address, "The maintenance inviolate of the rights of States, and especially of the rights of each State to order settle institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and

that hainnes of power on which the presents are endurance of our political fabric depends."

5. Reserved, That under the Constitution of the United States is reserved to the several States the right to prescribe the qualifactions of electron therein; and that it would be subversive of the principles of our Government for Congress to fore universal suffrage upon any portion of the countr in opposition to the known wishes of the cities 6. Resolved, "That this Union must be and re-

main one and indivisible forever," that the war for its preservation having been brought to a tri-umphant close, and the supremary of the Consti-tution vindicated, the rights of the States under

and that loyal citizens within the States and dis-tricts lately overrun by rebeillon are entitled to all the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution. 7. Resolved, That all the States of the Union are entitled by the Constitution of the United States to representation is the occouls of the nation, and that all loyal members, duly elected and seturated, having the requisite qualifications as prescribed by law, should be admitted to their seats in Congress ithout unnecessary delay by their respective fourse, each Hours being the judge of the election sturns, and qualifications of its own members. B. Resolved, That treason is a crime which shoul-

for "universal suffrage."

nesty" for "universal suffrage."

9. Resolved, That the payment of the national debt is a secred obligation, never to be repudiated; and that no debt or obligation incurred in any manner whatever in aid of treason or rebellion should ever be assumed or paid.

10. Resolved, That we cordially endorse the restoration policy of President Jourann as wise, patriotic, constitutional, and in harmony with the loyal sentiment and purpose of the people in the suppression of the rebellion; with the platform upon which he was sleeted; with the declared policy of the late President Lizzona, the action of Concesse and the uleders given during the war.

or the late Fresident Limons, the action of Con-grees, and the pledges given during the war. 11. Resolved, That the nation owes a lasting debt of gratitude to the soldiers and sallors of the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and that the families of the fallon beroes who died that the and should be cared for by the Government

THE "GIDEON PRINTING OFFICE." BSTABLISHED IN 1804. JOSEPH L. PEARSON, SUCCESSOR TO

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of our business, (nestoding Certiage and Wheel Hook.)
from and fifer this data we will offer oursain re close.
HARDWAIR Action, with expanses added.
To devicers and others who, noder the constant fluctuations of the market, see nurriting 1: 6arzy heavy
stocks, an exactinat channe to here offered to be ye small
quantities at wholesses will accept the constant of the cons

A BURIAL SERVICE. To this burying me you and I -aid with our dead, dearest living; oh, sould mortal treas. Be unfaltering?

God knows how we love it, The hands bold out! Darling, shall it be yours or mit

But no decaying a this sequence whose shan at make? To an exceeding giory grow This grief outweighting. Not even regretting, it will await us! Thank God, not being sow: In any diabonor, it will await it own. Never forgetting! To Christ's protection, Now let us leave it—the tomb—and the key! Will remember us, if there may ever be Resurrection!

Cooking and Preserving Stre

As the season for this delicious fruit is at and, we make the following extracts from Fuller's Strawberry Culturist, which may as-sist our readers in disposing of a surplus, after having, of course, dealt liberally with 'ye editor:"

STRAWBERRY DUMPLINGS.—Crust to be made the same as directed for short-cake roll half an inch thick; put about a gill of strawberries for each dumpling. Bake steam, or boil half an hour.

STRAMBERRY PIES.—Line your pie dish with crust made in the usual manner; fill the dish with good, ripe strawberries of medium size; sprinkle on a little flour, and sugar in proportion to the acidity of the berries. Cover with a thin crust.

STRAWBERRY JAM.—For every pound of strawberries take three quarters of a pound of sugar. The berries should be mashed in a preserving kettle, and the sugar thoroughly mixed with them. Boil from twenty minutes to half an hour, stirring constantly

STRAWBERRY JELLY.-Take strawberrie when fully ripe, strain, and to each pint of juice add a pint of the best refined sugar. Boil briskly, skimming when necessary, for ten or fifteen minutes, or until it will jelly, which may be known by dropping in a little cold water. If done, it will fall to the bottom interests. om in a mass.

To PRESERVE STRAWBERRIES WITHOUT ST To PRESERVE STRAWSERIES WITHOUT SUOAR.—Put the fruit in the preserving kettle,
and, if very dry, add a little water to prevent
burning. Boil about three minutes, or just
long enough to be sure the whole mass is
thoroughly heated—not cooked. Dip into
cans filling them completely; seal quickly
and set in a cool place. (Glass jars containing fruit should be kept in a dark place or
covered with dark colored paper.) Open, and
add sugar several hours before using.

STRAWSERVE WAY To one realize of

add sugar several hours before using.

STRAWBERRY WINE.—To one gallon of juice, strained, add two and a half pounds of sugar (no water); let it stand in an open vessel twenty-four hours, occasionally skimming off the scum that rises. Then fill the cask in which it is put, full, reserving enough to fill up as, in the process of fermentation, it runs over. When the fermentation is completed, stop tightly. Let stand three months, draw off, and bottle.

STRAWBERRIES AND CLARET.-Over three uarts of strawberries pour one bottle of ood claret wine. Add sugar to suit the Signs of the Times.

It is a notable sign of the troubled time approaching in Europe, that the following notice has been issued from the British For

sign office:

"English travelers intending to enter the
Austrian states, either by the Tyrol or any
part of the Italian frontier, are recommended o have their passports used at either the Austrian Embassy in London or Paria." Here is another which we find in the Pul

Mall Gazette

Here is another which we find in the Pall

Mail Gazette:

"Measures have been taken in Paris to disperse the crowd which gathers about for its composite the Passage de l'Opera, and which is known as the 'Petite Bourse.' It is remembered that similar proceedings were taken just before the war in 1859."

The London Examsser prints the following little story, which hints ingeniously at the probable results of an European war:

"When I was at Europa Academy the greatest bully there was Kraut. Kraut and Wurst were cousins, two of the biggest fellows in the school, and generally pretty good friends, because they funked each other. Kraut used to pitch into little Daneman and Poleson, and Wurst used mostly to whop young Adrian Dodge. One day Kraut told Wurst little Daneman had got a tremendous pie, just the sort Kraut liked. But Bull—always stuck up for the little chaps, but a quief fellow, too; we wished he hadn't been. Well, Bull and Prenchy (as we called him.) and even old Nicks, who was an awful bully himself—they were all big fellows, too—all said it was a shame, and that was why Kraut told Wust, you see, and got him to go halves in Daneman's a shame, and that was why Kraut told Wust, you see, and got him to go halves in Daneman's pellows, too—all said it was a shame, and that was why Kraut told Wust, you see, and got him to go halves in Daneman's pie. But Kraut found it so precious good—he was always a jolly tuck-in, Kraut, and he had a pie of his own, too, only be wanted more—he wanted to have it all, and chief believe too—all said it was a did were all beginned to the precious good—he was always a jolly tuck-in, Kraut, and he had a pie of his own, too, only be wanted more—he wanted to have it all, and chief lellows came up to see the row.

There are several thousand clerks conscious to housand five hundred in the Treasury alone. This very important body of men, of all the longant and the legious people, comparing favorably with the Creasury alone. This very important body of heart and is the same was the ton sa chisel Wurst out of his half. On that Wurst squared up to him like a good one, and all the little fellows came up to see the row. Dodge sung out. 'Go it, old Kraut.' Wurst kieked him, and then his big brother Florence—he'd grown so much last holidays that he was nearly as tall as Wurst—Florence was singing and playing the fool and tucking into taris, but he flared up in an instant, and came squaring at old Wurst. So you see Wurst was in the middle, and Kraut was showing fight on one side of him and Florence on the other. It, didn't look altogether fair, but then every-body liked Florence and thought it a shame about little Adrian Dodge; and besides, why did he want to have half Daneman's pie? Bull and Frenchy saw them at it and came did he want to have half Daneman's pie?
Bull and Frenchy saw them at it and came
up, and Ball said to Frenchy, 'If this goes
on, you know, they'll all be in a jolly row.
We must keep the peace.' And then old
French's said—what I've been wanting to
come to to tell you, it was so jolly good—be
said, 'Yes, you keep se peace, and I will
keep se poys.' And bleat if he didn't walk
off with Kraut's pie and Florence's tarts too,
and left Bull talking like the doctor and the
others firstims like mad. He was a cool

PUBLIC LIFE IN WASHINGTON. "The moral aspects of the capital" were discussed in an address by the Rev. Huwar W. Baztows, delivered to his congregation in New York, Sunday evening, May 7. We make the following extracts from the dis-

Having just enjoyed an opportunity of studying this question for ten days at the capital, I propose to give you, in the interest of national morals, the result of my cursory

And I begin with saying that nobody goes to Washington with any prejudices in its favor? If the old adage were infallible, "What everybody says must prove true," the national capital would have an almost infamous character. It has been the common usage of the country, the familiar scandal of the press, and the gossip of transient visitors to Washington, as long as I can recollect, to speak of it as a sink of corruption, a place of universal jobbery and self-secking; where villainous contractors and dark-lanterined party conspirators, heavy gamblers, hard drinkers, and showy and carcless women, gathered round a Congress in which, with brilliant exceptions, measures were carried and policies fixed by secret machinations and selfish bargainings. The Government Departments have commonly been represented as poor-houses for the friends and relations of Congressmen—where inefficient, lazy fellows got pay for next to no work Washington is even new usually represented as a specially immoral community in its own fixed population—a place where drunkenness, crime, disease, discomfort, and want have a marked existence and rule.

This opinion, even if true, is widely injurious, and has a tendency to lower the general character of our people; if not true, its injuriousness is wanton and without excuse. Of course there is always some foundation for such opinions. It is not to be denied, then, that before the war the Southern States made Washington, to a considerable extent, the rendervous of their rich, reckless young men; nor that, in the days of national compromises, it was the scene of much underhand political bargaining; nor that, during the war, army officers made it the place of much carousing; nor that a large percentage of its people living in hotels, the usual evils of that kind of life, always exist there; nor that it does not have the ordinary vices, follies, and extravagancies of all capitals, and especially crowded and fluctuating towns. Hasty visitors, knowing only the hotel life of Washington, which are singular

and left Bull talking like the doctor and the others fighting like mad. He was a cool hand. Once when he thought—no, at least he said he thought—the masters were talking about sending him away, or making it somehow unpleasant to him—you understand jerking movement with the wrist]—what did he do? Locked them into the school room and took possession of the premises. Expelled? Not he. He's there now.

"F. F. F."

The conversion of the Executive into a was the work of a minute. Mrs. Hopper over of general agent and man of business and tracely private bor any and every body who receives private and the lotted blood was two tinches deep, complaints and undertakes to do business in covering a space of four or five feet. Hop-detail, seems to be rapidly going on, and mischievously, as we think, for the interests and universally esteemed. Adams was in partnership with him. He's there now.

Expelled? Not he. He's there now.

"F. F. F." " I thraction work of labored he

NO. 158.

the presence of great officers, whose minds shasid be fastened on the highest questions, and who should see only those they want to see—not those who want to see them. General Taylor, we have heard, was the only President, since Washington, who positively refused to admit a daily crowd of intruders into his presence. His genuine democracy put his reasons for this course wholly beyond the suspicion of pride of place.

The Executive and his chief adviser are the proud custodians of the Constitution, and seem determined to restore what they call the normal functions of all the States, and so revive the old national life. They assume that the war is oven, the rebellion subdued; they pronounces the courts open, the post office, re-established, and no hindrance existing to the full representation of all the late rebel States—Texas excepted—into the Senate and House. They insist that the Union has never been dissolved, the rebel States never out of the Union, and of course they cannot come in, because they are already in. The disorder in the States, they say, has been functional, not organic. The Union has administered a coulty medicine, has purged off the functional disease, and the States have only to resume all their rights and duties, and claim all their privileges! The President is characteristically an intense lover of the Union. He hated and opposed the rebellion chiefy as an assault upon the Union, and his sole anxiety seems to be to make and keep the Union whole. Slavery does not seem to have been in his eye a great evil in any other sense than as it endangered the Union. H. Lincoln professed in all his earlier speeches, and capacially in his letter to Mr. Greeley, the same doctrine. The war was to put down the rebellion, and bad no other purpose. If slavery supported the rebellion, it must go down with the weapons and other munitions of war belonging to the public enemy—but not at all as the each, simply as a means to the end—the restoration of order and the suppression of insurrection.

This sense of the se

the end—the restoration of order and the suppression of insurrection.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

This sense of the self-healing and self-rectifying tendencies of our national life and character, is doubtless at the bottom of the elastic faith of the Secretary of State—who four years ago drew his notes psyable at ninety days for the restoration of peace and union, has confidently renewed them every ninety days since, and utters them with bolder confidence now than ever. The most philosophical of our statesmen, the American De Tocqueville, he looks into the natural and universal causes of political events, and bases his optimism upon human nature. He agrees with De Tocqueville, too, in a not very lofty view of human nature, and is content with something far short of the ideal in "this wicked world." As sincere pstriot, a self-relying statesman, imperturbable under abuse and suspicion, acting quite as much in reference to foreign as to domestic judgments, and living habitually in the forum of all nations, Mr. Seward has the broadest grasp and the most intelligent appreciation of public affairs of all living Americans. The world has mistaken him for an ideologist and an ultraist. I wish he were more of both. He has the philosopher and the politician in equal proportions in his composition—but less of the sage and the saint than some of the moralists and patriots of the country might desire. Practical agaeity and diplomatic advoitness are united in him with breadth of reason and wealth of knowledge and experience. We miss a little moral height of view and elevation of spirit. But what can exaggerate the missettle service his genius, self-control, and address have rendered the country in its foreign relations?

PATHE IN PRESENDAY, PURSON.

the country in its foreign relations?

PAITH IN PARKIDENT JOHASON.

On the whole, my visit to Washington strengthened my confidence and relieved my worst fears. I had begun to think the days of 1851 in France might be repeated here, when the President of the French and the National Assembly occupied very much the same relation to each other which Mr. Johnson has borne to Congress, and when it was for a time uncertain whether the Assembly would arrest the President or the President the Assembly. The crime was left, you remember, for him. It seemed not impossible that a similar coup d'etat might happen here. But that fear was based upon the suspicion that the President was a bad, a weak, a capricious man, whose body and spirit were both intoxicated with his elevation to power, and who, having disappointed and betrayed

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Causes of the English Finan

The Pall Mall Garette, of the 12th inst, has an editorial explanation of the causes of the financial panic in London, which is more explicit than any other we have met with, if not more conclusive. The writer says that the panic cannot be attributed to any of the ordinary causes, like business losses, fa

ordinary causes, like business losses, failure of crops, cotten famine, excessive export of bullion, &c., &c. The "financing system" is at the bottom of the whole difficulty, and what this system is may be gathered from the circumstances of the first great victims of the panic, as follows:

"The legitimate business of Overend, Gurney & Co. was to discount bills, which, to people possessed of the necessary capital and experience, is one of the safest ways of making money that can be imagined, and one by which the members of the old firm had at one time accumulated fabulous wealth. Unluckly, however, for themselves and the public, they took to advancing money in immense sums to finance companies and similar bodies on securities which could not possibly be converted into money for many months, per lings even for years.

"In order to enable them to do this large.

on securities which could not possibly be converted into money for many months, per laps even for years.

In order to enable them to do this, large numbers of bankers and other persons deposited with them their surplus cash, which could be called in either on demand or at very short notice, and we have reason to believe that when they stopped payment their position might have been represented not very incorrectly by the following figures. They had a capital of £1,000,000. They had deposits which were unsecured, and for which, accordingly, they were immediately liable, of £3, 500,000. They had also £6,000,000 of deposits for which the depositors held securities. They had less than half a million of approved bills or other securities in their hands, on which money could be advanced by any prudent-company. What their claims upon their own debtors were, we do not pretend to know. The shares of the company, as every one knows, were at 10 premium not long since, but by some of those fuctuations and it may be by some of those ingenious maneuvres which flourish on the Stock Exchange, they began to fall some time ago. When the fail had once set in it had a tend-once the properties of the company and the fail and once are in it had a tend-once the properties of the company and the fail and once are in it had a tend-once the properties of the company and the fail and once are in it had a tend-once the in it had a tend-once the in the fail and did understand the im-When the fall had once set in it had a tend-ency to increase, as the sharsholders did not understand it, and did understand the im-mense liabilities which they had incurred. As the shares fell, the depositors with the house became alarmed and withdrew their balances, and inasmuch as the company had locked up all their funds in securities which were for reaction purposes inconvertible the

locked up all their funds in securities which were for practical purposes-inconvertible, the result was their stoppage."

Their application to the Bank of England falled, of course, for the securities they were able to offer amounted to less than a half a million, while their immediate liabilities were secure times as much. In short, they arrived at the natural end of their course of doing business, which was to lend for long terms and at an enormous interest money which business, which was to lend for long terms and at an enormous interest money which they had borrowed from others for short terms and at lower interest. So long as the loans for short terms were forthcoming, they, no doubt, made great profits, but as soon as they were withdrawn, ruin was inevitable. The writer adds:

"It is easy to see how a catastrophe of

The writer adds:

"It is easy to see how a catastrophe of this sort works round upon others. The bankers who were known to have made deposits with Overend, Gurney & Co. to a large amount were of course supposed to be themselves in danger, and hence came a run upon them. They in turn have had to apply in some instances for assistance to the Bank of England, and though that assistance has been most liberally given, (we believe that the amount of bill discounted yesterday was greater than had ever been known before,) the Bank Charter Act prevented a certain limit of accommodation from being passed."

What Comes of Getting Flies in the

5 Kipicopal, the President with penigar relating there; characters formed with gening relating the penigar comparing from example the president of the Prensh and the President of the President

the patient left the hospital perfectly recovered.

A Georgia Winow.—An anecdote is related by a certain Squire which proceeds as follows: "Oh!" said the 'Squire, "I wish, I was married, and well of it. I dread it powerful. I'd like to marry a widow. I allers liked widows, since I know'd one down in Georgia, that suited my ideas advactly. About a week after her husband died she started down to the graveyard, what they planted him, and she read the prescription onto the monument. When she got there she stood looking at the stones which was put at each end of the grave, with an epithed on em that the minister had writ for her. Then she burst out, 'Oh! hoo!' says she, Jones was the best of men. I remember how the hast time he come home, about a week ago, he bro't down from town some sugar and a little tea, and some store goods for me, and lots of little necessaries, and a little painted hoss for Jeems, which that blessed little the did got his mouth all yaller with sucking of it; and then he kissed the children all round, and took down that good old fiddle of his n and played up that good old fiddle of his n and played up that good old fiddle of his n and played up that good old time.

"Eaks her days, as, Oh may day addition."